An Odd London Court in Which Many Disputes Are Settled.

ANCIENT CUSTOMS IN MODERN TIMES

Interesting Description of a Jewish

erals the quaintest and most impressive fragment of King Solomon's wisdom that it is ; possible to imagine. There it is that the Jews of England bring their numerous troubles and grievances to be decided according to the laws that have held sway for the Typhold fever is the reague of the country quently played the double part of coldier last 5,000 years laws which, even to this districts, says the Medical Record. In a and civilian with credit to themselves and

anim, holds a court, at which everything Superior water. In Pennsylvania I think by the mob in Baltimore on April 19, 1861, relating to the Jewish laws is settled free that the average is fully as high, at least to the assessmantion of President Luccoln on Din," which, being translated, means "House | for the counity than for the cities. are hell in all parts of the world where the

ducted in much the same manner as the the currentlying ground water.

Wells might not be so bad were it not for Wells might not be so bad were it not for

sceking advice and juigment assemble— sometimes to the number of 200—In a com-fort ble waiting room, there to think over their complaints and excuses before a cheerful fire. The dourkeeper to kes down their thanks and respective charges, and their the will be a hard and thankless to be paid that their the well or the twive values which have polyment the waters.

WHERE MOSAIC LAW RULES with blue bows and pet photographs to left and right. Every family sitting room with a man

in it ought to have a smoker's corner—that is, an easy chair, a smoker's stand, a tail lamp, and the odds and ends a man likes to have at hand when he takes his case. For really it is surprising how inviting and decorative a smoker's corner can be made It is croperly-treated.

If it is troperly-treated,

Call your big bay window, O housekeeper,

If you have one, a sun parior, and don't so
curtain it that a single ray of sunlight will
be shut out. Use thin yellow silk for hanging at the gloss and below the window run "House of Judgment." Wherein Grievances Are Aired and Disposed Or.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—fildden away in a corner of St. James place—a cul de sac in the East end—strong and curious old red brick building, the large open door of which conceals the quaintest and most impressive comfort.

### SOME MEDICAL POINTERS.

How to Prevent Typhoid Fever in Ruent Districts.

of Judgment," and is one of the many that | There is no longer a question that the ring feats of arms and the noble examples Jews have settled.

These courts found their origin with Moses, and in his time were governed and considered from privies which one time or another have held typical except and infected.

rabbi and his assessors.

In a large room on the first floor those typhoid purifies very slowly.

To eliminate this disease it is plain that To eliminate this disease it is plain that the fact that the ground water infected with



THE QUAINTEST COURT ROOM IN THE WORLD. IT IS HELD IN A SECLUDED CORNER, OF LONDON, WHERE THE LAWS OF MOSES ARE STILL ADMIN-

theso patriarchal fathers gradually blits out the modern effect and leaves before the mind's eye a reminiscent vision of the robed priests who years ago dispensed justice under similar laws to those under which it is. Then, too, a cubic supply is comparatively controlled to the comparatively of the comparatively such as is generally further than the comparatively controlled to the comparatively controlled to the comparatively such as the comparatively controlled to the comparatively such as the comparatively controlled to the comparatively such as the comparative such as the compar now being dispensed. No unnecessary noise costly.

Is made—the evidence is heard, the defense. Ther is made, the litigants retire, the judges con-sult, and, in an incredibly short time, the that is by substituting claierns for the old decision is given. Everything is carried wells. By this means typhoid fever may be on with as much harmony and decorum as eliminated more quickly and more thoroughly possible; there are no "spicy" details in- from rural districts than by any other dulged in, and as each and all disputes are method. heard in camera, no one goes to the Beth

Anything and everything lies in the jurisdiction of this court, provided that it be not crimital. Religious and ritual questions are scitled, dictary laws explained, slayers of meat examined, and butchers licensed. The supervisors of the passover bread are apdisted, and, in fact, ony case from debt to reach of promise, from assault to libel and

Though the Beth Din gives come weighty verticts, its decisions are not legal, and as such cannot be enforced. Indeed, the only thing the litigants have to do is to sign a paper stat og that they are willing to abide the judgment given. But so fair, so norzble, and so perfectly lust are these verdicts that over 95 per cent of them are accepted as final, and are, moreover, observed the very letter.

hut the principal function of the court is tender advice in difficulties of all kinds. Widows who have lost their breadwinners their children reared in the Jawa' hospital at Narwood; deserted wives whose husbands e fled to the "states," not from malice, but is quest of employment; youths who de-but is quest of employment; youths who de-see an introduction to some employer where such a cistern which was made twenty-five re an introduction to some employer where ey will not be called upon to descerate they will not be called upon to descrate years ago, and is still as good as ever, their Sabbath; immigrants who have diswith bitter disappointment, that the tive country, all come. Effective countel is given them, and the greater number of the applicants are referred to the active and

may well be imagicied, the head of such a court must have a thorough knowledge of human nature a sympithette bond in common with his fellow men, and, by no means least important, must be a competent linguist, qualifications which Dr. Adler posscs.es in an eminent degree.

### HOME DECORATIONS.

Attractively.

Since steam heat and farnaces have, for economical folks, put the cheerful prospect economical folks, put the cheerful prospect typhoid fever in rural districts is not hyperion of a glowing, inviting fireside out of the thetical, but a fact proved by experience. question, women who take great interest in their coxy home decoration have turned their count of an underlying limestone formation, attention to the beautifying of corners.

A pretty, artistic and luxurious corner in a little sitting room has all the beguiling charm of the community uses cisterns. In this re-of a bright, cleau-swept hearth, and such gion a careful study of the records of the corners buy woman can tave for the sake of resident physicians has been made, and it a little pales and a little outlay. She and a was found that there was a marked absence made by the justing of a chimney and the as an example of all the rest. This town of coposite wall, and dress it most charmingly

For a few dollars the man of bammers and pended almost exclusively as an example of all the rest. This town of 2,200 inhabitants has for many years depended almost exclusively as the pended almost exclusively as the control of the towns in this place, well known to the author, will serve as an example of all the rest. This town of 2,200 inhabitants has for many years depended almost exclusively as the control of the towns in this place. saws can fit in a series of shelves against and as a result typhoid fever is practically the wall, and beneath erect a low frame-an unknown disease. In the last twenty

This is all he really need do, for his emplayer can either beneelf stain or paint her staives, arrange her boooks thereon, place the moving bed on the frame and lay over that a cotton mattress costing some \$3 or \$4.

Not a bit more expensively need she fit to another angle with a corner bookcase. The virtues of this piece of functione have The virtues of this ciece or furniture have not yet come to be properly realized, so that on a carpenter, not a furniture dealer, one must rely for an angle bookcase. He can build it there or our shelves high out across the corner with a chesp German-plate mirror, measuring 35 by 12 inches, and then have the mistisses of the house add the trim-That is, stain plain pine shelves a warm brown or clear cherry, fit on either side of the unirror small and inexpensive black fron scores to hold little yellow can-dles, and possibly hang thin light-blue slik curtains before her books. The top of the The top of the pream-colored planter Venus in the corner ord as a delicious drink.

proceeds to usher them, in their proper earth closets and it will be a matter of many turn, before the court sitting upstairs. turn, before the court sitting upstairs.

To this court room you go, and there find the reverend doctor seated in the center, supported on either side by his two colleagues. Jurors, counsel and warders are small villages are directly working in this conspicuous by their absence, while the direction by attempting to procure a public solemn silence of the room occupied by supply from some neighboring spring and by

> There is another way, however to bridge that is by substituting claterns for the old

The problem of using cistern water has Din otherwise than on the strictest "busi- been carefully studied, and we are able to tell just exactly the size of the cistern, the amount of collecting surface, etc., necessary for any given family, calculated for the known rainfall of the district. For example, if the roof surface contains 1,000 square feet and if the rainfall is thirty-seven inches, about 20,000 gallons of water will be col-lectible annually, which at ten gallons a head dally is more than sufficient for the wants of an ordinary family. For a yearly yield of this amount the cistern need not be excessively large, for the rain does not all come down at once. A cistern five feet deep and ten feet in diameter will hold about 2,000 gallons. This will probably last more of than a month, and before it is exhausted after a short detention was released by there will likely be more rain to add to the Stonewall Jackson. J. C. Fitzpatrick, supply, for it is rare that a month passed

without some precipitation If we rely on the cistern to eliminate typhoid fever, we must pay some attention to its construction, for only on its ability to keep out soil water rests the superiority of killed and wounded. Taeir papers cistorn over the well. If carefully made of bricks and thoroughly cemented it will he proof in most cases against this contami-

Cistern water generally has a peculiar flavor arising from the decomposition of vegetable materials which get into the water who wish to be sent back to their na-country, all come. Effective counted is avoided in a great measure by keeping the cistern clean and by a "cutoff," so arranged ellen by are referred to the active and that the first washings from the roof are neficent Jewish Board of Guardians in turned into the street; or if thought necesary the water may be filtered. In order to filter cistern water all we have

to do is to build a partition in the cistern. with several holes at the bottom, connecting with the two sides. Into the one side is placed the filter, consisting simply of three or four feet of coarse sand or of layers of gravel, polarite and sand. Into this side the roof leader empties and into the other dips the pump. By this means cistern water may be made as palatable any other water, and obtained at much less expense.

That the use of cistern water will prevent water, and as a consequence the greater part work on which to rest a woven wire mat- years, so the oldest resident physician tells there has not occurred one case of typhotd fever among those exclusively using elstern water. In all this time, moreover, there have been very few cases of fever in the whole town, and every one has been Thus, with pile is, a few little pictures and a cover made c' a Bellagio rug, she has a diven corner the would tempt the sternest physician would not call the attending to repase and good humor. Taking these cases, however, to be typhoid, and counting one death for every twenty sick, it would make the death rate of this

> est, typhoid death rates ever attained. Here, then, is a town where the typhoid sick rate is hardly worth considering and where the death rate is almost nil. If all rural districts would give up their wells and resort to the cistern the story of this one town would be repeated everywhere

community something like one per 10,000-probably the lowest, at least one of the low-

Cook's Imperial Champagne, extra dry, naturally fermented, nearly fifty years' rec

and rural typhold would become an unknown

## BLOOD-BOUGHT DISPATCHES

Perils, Struggles and Coops of War Correspondents in the Field.

WORK IN SEARCH OF NEWS

Brief Review of Experiences of Reporters at the Front, in Trenches and in Prisons Daring Work of Brave Men.

Faithful to the journals they represented. untiring in the pursuit of such news as the public required, and sharing all the hardships and dangers of campaign life, without milliery rank or honors, they not infre-mently played the double part of coldier was the signal officer in the rigging with day, are powerful enough and just enough certain locality in Michigan where accurate the profession to which they belonged. They to bind one of this earth's most emotional statistics were kept it was found that in an witnessed every phase of the struggles for arca in which the people used well water the union, from the secession of South Caro-Twice a week Dr. Adler, the chief rabbi there were just twenty-six times as many lina to its restoration, from the fall of of the English Jews, in conjunction with his cases in proportion as there were in a city Sumter to the fall of Fort Griffin at Sabine two assessors, or, to be more correct, Day- district oil of whose inhabitants used a Lake Pass, from the murder of Ladd and Whitney of charge. This court is called the "Beth it would reach ten to filteen times more April 14, 1865. They accompanied our armies and fleets and accurately recorded the stirwhich our brave soldiers and sailors if-

uminated the history of the war.
At the outbreak of the war the leading newspapers placed a corps of war corre-coondents in the field. They were fitted out with a horse and equipments, field glass, a waterproof sabretache, cot, blankets and The instructions were brief, but comprehensive. They were to obtain the most accurate information by personal observation, and forward it with the utmost dispatch, regardless of expense, labor or

Some of these men became as well know: brough their pen names as any general in lither army, and when peace came they ound little difficulty in sliding into snug certhe in the editorial rooms, for which some of them were not half so well fixed. In order to develop to the highest point the iterary ambition of the corps of correspondnts who were trained to the army, their espective journa's published their names at the heads of the letters which they for-warded from the armics. In this way they established intimate personal relations with he public, and they made the fullest use f their apportunities to win reputations for themselves. Some of them contributed to the literature of the country some of its est and most esteemed writers and are the real historians of the war, for without their army correspondence the true history of the war cannot be written.

VACATIONS IN PRISON. Finley Anderson, one of the correspondents was promoted to major and assistant adutant general on General Winfield S. Han-cock's staff. While acting as correspondenhe was captured on the Queen of the West and confined for fourteen months in a Texas confederate prison, ten days of which were a a dungeon into which not one tay of light ound its way and in which he had for com panions five desperate murderers, two whom were negroes. He was wounded he arm by a shell at the battle of Spottsylania Court House, May 12, 1863, but wit characteristic pluck he continued to take notes in the thickest of the fight and pushed on to Washington, where he dictated his ispatches in time for the next day's issue of

Albert D. Richardson and Junius Henri Browne were captured while floating on bales f hay in the Mississippi river, opposit Vicksburg, on the night of May 3, 1863, after their boat had been exploded and burned by the confederate batteries, and half the per sons on the expedition killed or wounded They were confined in seven different coederate prisons, the Richmond authoritie refusing their exchange, declaring that they should be held during the war as hostage and for retaliation. Richardson and Brown escaped from the confederate orison at Salle-bury, N. C., on the night of December 18 1864, in company with William E. Davis clerk of the Ohlo senete. They traveled 340 niles through morshes, brush and forest and ver mountains in the snow at the p heir lives before reaching the union lines

fteen miles from Knoxville, Tenn. L. A. Hendrick and George H. Hart were captured by Mesby in November, 1863, and Thunder, Richmond onfined in Castle where they enjoyed the company of their onfreres. Solomon T. Bulkly, Ravenwood Gatchell, tw and Schloss. Anderson and other war correspondents, and J. H. Vos burgh, who was taken prisoner in May, 1863 n the Rappahannock, were detained as prize oners in other parts of the confederacy During General Banks' campaign in Valley of Virginia George W. Cl another correspondent, fell into the hand the confederates at Winchester, Cadwallader and L. L. Crounse were can tured by Mosby's guerrillas near Freder cksburg, while striving to reach Washing ton with full reports of the battles in th Wilderness, also taken from them, but they succeeded making their escape, and, having reacheaccounts of the battles they had witnesse from memory. PLUCKED BY MORGAN.

General John Morgan captured William F Shanks and Edwin D. Westfall in th outhwest, and not only confiscited their equipments and clothes, but also seize their money and jewelry. William Young a correspondent with the Army of the Po tomac, was captured by General Stuart of he confederate cavalry, but managed escape, and with his usual energy brough away with him a full l'st of the officers captured at Gettysburg. About th same time, while T. M. Cook was enrout from Baltimore to the army, he was car tured by a band of five confederate cavalry men near Cookestown. While the confeder stes were scarching him for papers Thomas K. Knox, afterward agent of Western Press association, made a dag at the cavalrymen, drove them off in th irection of Westminster, and all threentered Frederick in safety and proceede to their positions in front. Westfall fel nto the hands of Morgan's cavalry, also fancied his valuables and money; John lost in a canebrake, turned up ac

editor in Mobile. plaza has witnessed many a scene of augus ourn, and many a glittering pageant. Many a priestly procession with solemn rites has red these sculptured stairs, and here, doubtess, on many a day famous in the annals of the nation, the plumed warriors of Co. eturning with victorious banners, bowe throne where the monarch

n state and proudly reviewed them as the orrespondents to lend effective service the commanding generals at very critica noments, when one gallant act might tur the tide of battle. A few incidents in the career of one of these gentlemen, who has been with General Thomas through all his brilliant battles, will illustrate. Captain David P. Conyngham did such signal service at the battle of Resaca by carrying dis-patches under a withering fire across the field from General Schofield to General Judah, and subsequently guiding a division into action at a critical moment, that he was personally congratulated on his gallantry by General Schofield, and received a letter of

thanks from General Judah. Conyngham was wounded slightly in this fight, and if he had not been an army correspondent and had not carried his budget of news in a portfolio inside his vest, which turned the bullet, he would not have been able to write his graphic accounts of the battles of Chattanoogs, Franklin and Nash-ville. Riding to the front in another action he was accosted by a general, who seein him in civillan's dress, asked who he was Jpon being informed, the officer remarked "I don't think newspaper correspondents will go far in here." They were soon in a hot fire, and the general fell badly wounded,

when the correspondent said: "You see, sir, that correspondents go farther than generals tation; here," and quietly rode to the front in "The

battle-by General Meagher for his services produced by its immense atmosphere cer-as volunteer aid, and had one of his em-

B. S. Osborn, a leading naval correspondent, was twenty-seven times under fire and Fort McAllister, in the Ogeechee river, were republished in the official papers of Russia, Denmark, Sweden and Prussia. When him and was specially honored by Farragut, by being permitted to plant the first union flag on the west bank of the Mississicol

above New Orleans. A. K. Fulton was an engineer on Admiral Farragut's flagship, the Hartford, and furnished the earliest, fullest and most fought by the great commander at various times on the Wabash, Nahant, Bibb, Marblehead, Weehawken, Montauk, Erlesson and other vessels of the navy, and during the siege of Charleston and the attack on Fort Sunter in April, 1863, he witnessed the fight, There is no longer a question that the ring feats of arms and the noble examples and his accounts of the engagement attracted prevalence of this roral typhoid arises from of valor, patriotism and self-devotion with widespread attention and resulted in a controversy between himself, Admiral Dupont and the Navy decartment. Thomas M. Cook sat affeat on the flagship

of Admiral Porter, pencil and book in hand and watched the bombardment of For-Fisher; George W. Hosmer, in the hottest of the great battle of Gettysburg, was full of fire and facts in his non and accurate accounts of that decisive conflict of the war, which was the first account of that great victory; Charles H. Farrell distanced all his concetitors in his account of the battle of Fair Oaks; William H. Stiner shivered out on picket, days and nights, for the last confederate newspoor; Ashley and S. M. Car-penter shared with the old Army of the Potompe its glory and repulses; Thomas W. Koox, "mit Sigel" in Missouri, described the brilliant battle of Pca Ridge. Space is insufficient to mention the hundreds of others brave men all, who in the earnest discharge of their duty witnessed the bloodlest battles of the war to tell the tale. Many of them died in the telling.

Not excelled by any high-priced liniment, Salvation Oil, twenty-five cents a bottle. THE PLANET VENUS.

Why We Know So Little About that Henvenly Body

The planet Venus is our nearest celestial neighbor, the moon alone excepted. And yet our knowledge of Venus, as compared nat of Mars, is comparatively small. This is not because of the lack of effort to increase that knowledge, but to other causes beyond our control, which are explained by Camille Flammation in the Bulletin de la Societo Astronomique de France (Paris, October.) M. Flammarion writes as follows:
"When Venus is nearest to us, with a
telescope magnifying thirty times only, is appears as large as the moon as seen with the naked eye. An instrument which mag-nifies 300 times exhibits Venus to us ten times larger in diameter than the moon, and a magnifying power of 600 makes Venus twenty times larger than the many Instruments which magnify thus give great opportunities for telescope study, as they have produced marvelous results in the case of Mars, a planet both farther from us and smaller than Venus. In the case of the latter planet we are as yet not sure of any-

"The reason of this is the difficulty of observations. In the first place, since Venus revolves around the sun in an orbit interior to ours, the time of its greatest proximity when it passes between the sun and us Its illuminated hemisphere is, naturally, always turned toward the sun. There reesult phases analogous to those of the moor The nearer Venus comes to the earth the less we see of the surface. The farther it gets away from us the more we see of its sur-face, but the planet is reduced to its smalleat apparent dimensions. A second cir-cumstance, not less deplorable for the suc-ers o. our studies, is that Venus is surest apparent dimensions. rounded by an immense atmosphere, twice effect of this is that we never can be sure of anything we see on Venus."

To demonstrate this, M. Flammarion gives

a summary, which cannot be read without amusement, of the results of observation of Venus during nearly 250 years. The first server was Dominic Cassini at Bologna I 1666, who observed what he believed to be brilliant spot on Venus, and this spot he continued to see until his death in 1726. By the recurring appearance of this spot Cassini calculated that Venus turned on it in less than a terrestial day and revolved in its orbit in nearly twenty-three days. Cassini's son, seventy-three years later, thought that he, too, saw spots on the planet. His calculation was that Venu: rotated on its axis in twenty-three hours and from twenty to twenty-two minutes Early in the seventeenth century anothe Italian astronomer, Bianchini, thought hidiscovered a new set of spots, and he length ned the time of rotation of Venus on its axi to twenty-four days, eight hours. The Tohann Hieronymus Schroter (1745-1816) de clared that he had discovered on Venu-mountains six times higher than Chimborazo and he fixed the rotation of the planet or its axis at twenty-three hours, twenty-onminutes. Sir William Herschel, in his turn finally became convinced that no one had ever seen spots on Venus, that what was be lieved to be such were optical deceptions to declared that it was impossible to dis over the length of time taken by Venus n turning on its axis, and he ceased to nake observations on the planet. As for the high mountains found by Schröter, Sir William laughed at them. Father de Vico and his colleague, Fulemba, of Rome, in 1839, made more than 10,000 observations on Venus, and ender by stoutly asserting that there were spots on Venus, and they made he time of rotation twenty-three hours twenty-one minutes and 21.9345 seconds schiagarelli, of our day, made up his mine 1890 that Venus takes 224 days and seven teen hours to turn on her axis. That is to say, she takes the same time as to revolve n her orbit around the sun, prescuting to

he sun always the same face While, however, Schlaparelli tas been observing Venus, a bost of observers in vari ous parts of the world have also been observing her. The list of them would be long One of the most recent is Mr. Barnard of the Lick observatory, with its immense telescope. Last year he declared that he has never been able to distinguish any certain spot on Venus, save one, on May 29, 1889. The combined result of all these observatoins is to demolish completely the theory of Schiaparelli. According to all probability the globe of Venus turns, invisible to us under its atmosphere, which turns with it but does not offer any fixed point which will

## TOILET AND BATH



perfectly met in Wool Soap. There may be more expensive soaps, but none solutely pure. For the bath it is pleasant, sooth ing and delight-There's only

requirements are

one soap that won't shrink woolens. You tween no soap

permit us to determine the time of this ro-

"The atmosphere of Venus is so dense that here," and quietly rode to the front in search of news.

When Hood threatened Chattanooga, Conyngham volunteered his services, and at the battle of Nashville fought for a time in the trenches with his musket, though tendered a command. Instances might be multiplied of this kind in the case of this one correspondent alone. He was complimented on the field of Chancelorsville—his first great battle, by General Meacher for his sarvices.

"The atmosphere of Venus is so dense that its action is manifest when the planet makes a transit across the face of the sun, under the form of a black disk. By the observation of a transit at Pueblo on December 8, 1874, it was found that Venus has an atmosphere five times higher than that of the earth. To sum up, I affirm that we can the field of Chancelorsville—his first great on its axis, because the absorption of light produced. ployer's horses shot under him at Bristow station.

IN THE NAVY.

detail on the surface of the planet. The gray spots that are perceivel from time to time on Venus are effects of contrast due entirely to solar light and indistinct shadows of an atmospheric nature, incapable of was ceriously wounded seven times by bolts furnishing any serious ground for calculation and concussions while on board the Montauk which the exigencies of our great civil war called into existence has never been told, writes J. T. Scade in the Philadelphia Times.

Fulthful to the journals they represented mirals Direct. Remains and Darker and Darker with the formerly commanded a vessel in the Biseness Ayres may and on account of his experience in naval warfare was ever seen a clearly defined spot like those ever welcome on board the flagships of Admirals Direct. Remains and Darker His mirals Depont, Farragut and Porter. His maps of Venus which have been made up to letters from the Montauk, when lying before this time are pure illusions."

Patriotism as Taught in Educational

Institutions During the War. "There was an article in the papers recently," said J. H. Ayres to the Sioux City Journal, "which interested me very much. It was a dispatch from Chicago announcing the movement for promoting the Abraham Lincoln Memorial university in east Tennessee. About twenty years ugo I was a student at Tusculum college, which is one was a graduate of Washington college and subsequently a teacher of music therein. These two institutions were the fountain of the union sentiment which during the rebellion made east Tennessee opposed to se cession. It is eminently fit that they should now be included in a plan for a university in memory of Abraham Lincoln. The name of Lincoln is venerated among these mountaineers of east Tennessee to an extent no surpassed anywhere in this entire country and the esteem in which the patriot martyr is held is in large part due to the sentiment created and dispensed from those two little colleges.
"Tusculum college is the oldest educational

Institution in cast Tennessee, having been founded more than half a century ago. It was during all its early history under the charge of members of the Doak family, and they were all profound patriots. The spirit of the American union was dissemnated constantly by both Tusculum and Washington colleges, and notwithstanding it was a Presbyterian institution its influence reached nto other denominations, producing men of the stamp of Parson Brownlew and many others who might be named. So prominent was this feature of loyalty in these colleges recognized to be, that some of the rabble that wanted to secode burned in office th president and faculty of Tus ul m college and descrated the campus. No withstanding this opposition, however, the institutions continued to progress during the war, and when the era of re-onstruction came they were helpful in directing public sentiment in such way as to secure the support of the people for the plans that had been devised. There is scarcely another instance in the history of the whole country in which it is so easy to trace the influence of a wholesome and rugged sentiment to its fountain head. These two little in stitutions are to be credited with a marvelous work in assisting the salvation and progress of a large section of country. and they succeeded because their directors saw the right and had the courage to maintain and promote it. This later rec-ognition which has come to them will be helpful as a lesson in showing that the right must triumph after awhile.

"And not only was it during the war and the period of reconstruction that these colleges were helpful to that part of the south in which they are situated. There is no doubt in my mind that the work they have done has stimulated the enterprise which has made the new south a possibility. The sentiment has been in the direction of recognizing good wherever it might come from. As most of the funds which recently placed Tusculum college among the first in the south came from the north, and as many of the graduates found their careers in this section, there was never in either Washington or Tusculum college that predjudice against northern men and methods of business which has been such a drawback to the south. ance that was breathed in this section of east Tennessee, and the welcome that was extended to northern capital and brains. helpful in establishing relations which other wise could not have existed. Doubtless it is due to this fact that these Chicage men. under the leadership of General O. O. How-ard, have chosen the little institutions as factors in the great Abraham Lincoln Memorial university which they are promot-

There are three little things which do mor work than any other three little things cre ated—they are the ant, the bee and DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the last being the famous ittle pills for stomach and liver troubles.

Gave a Forged Deed for Land. CHICAGO, Feb. 2,-R. W. Melick, a wealthy resident of Marshalltown, Ia., has isked the Chicago police to look for D. D. asked the Chicago police to look for D. D. Martin, an alleged real estate dealer, who Mr. Melick asserts swindled him out of \$2,000 on a land transaction. According to Mr. Melick, Martin went to Morshalltown some months ago and induced him to buy 160 acres of land in Cherokee county, Kansas, five miles from Columbus. Examination, it is asserted, shows the deed to the land to have been forged.

## AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

1, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now hart. Fletchirk wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, at Hillitair on the and has the signature of hat Hillitair wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H, Flatcher is President. Amuel Pitcher on. D. March 8, 1897.





## A Sure Road to Beauty

Fifth Avenue, New York, now offer the public generally the Complexion Tonic which they have so long used successfully in personal treatment under the patronage of the leaders of New York's elite society. It was only after the repeated solicitations of friends and acquaintances that The Misses Bell were induced to make known the secret they had for

is entirely different and far superior to anything ever before offered in that it has almost immediate effect in clearing and brightening the skin. It is not a cosmetic in any sense of the word, as it does not cover up the blemishes as powders and pastes do, but is a colorless liquid that, when applied to the skin, does not show, but its effect is marvelous, as it cleanses the pores of the skin of all poisonous and foreign fillings and dissolves entirely freckles, pimples, blackheads, moth patches, excessive oiliness or redness in the skin. Its use is so simple that a child can follow directions and get the best result. The Misses Bell have placed the price of their wonderful Complexion Tonic

at \$1.00 per bottle, which is sufficient to clear the ordinary skin. The Misses Bell expect to sell thousands of bottles from this announcement, and, in order to satisfy the most skeptical that their Complexion Tonic is exactly as they represent it and that they have absolute confidence in its wonderful merit, they will send it to you safely packed in plain wrapper, free from obse vation of the curious, so that

One Bottle Costs You Nothing

if the effect is not exactly as claimed, so that you take no risk in sending for this wonderful complexion purifier. The price, \$1.00, places it within the reach of all. It will absolutely clear a poor complexion and beautify a good one. It is indeed a boon to women, and this generous offer should be accepted by all.

Ladies can address The Misses Bell on all matters of complexion and hygiene in the strictest confidence, and satisfactory advice will be given promptly without charge. An interesting pamphlet will be sent upon re-

Address all communications and send all orders to THE MISSES BELL, or The Bell Toilet Co. 78 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK **國教教教育教育教育教育教育教育教育教育教育教育教育教育** 

"SAY AYE 'NO' AND YE'LL NE'ER BE MARRIED, DON'T REFUSE ALL OUR ADVICE TO USE

SAPOLIO

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## WOMEN DO SUFFER

The regular monthly period is enervating to a frail woman. But when some derangement brings a return of the menses oftener than every four weeks, or shows any tendency to flooding, it almost takes the life from the victim. This kind of trouble, if continued, upsets the nervous system, affects the sight, weakens the blood circulation, and finally dulls the intellect. There is one way to check this alarming disease that undermines the health of thousands of women every year. McElree's Wine of Cardui is a great medicine provided by nature for the regulation of the menstrual function. It gives robust health to thousands of afflicted women every month. No remedy ever discovered equals it for this purpose. It

gives strength and tone to the delicate menstrual organs, and enables them to do their work painlessly. When there is the least indication of painful or irregular menstruation, Wine of Cardui should be procured at once.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT. For advice in cases requiring spe-cial directions, address, giving ayaup-toms, Ladde Advisory Department, The Chattaneoga Medicine Co. Chattaneoga, Tenn.





Iam thankful for what McElree's Wine of Cardul has done for me. I think there is nothing in the world that could have helped me like the Cardui has. Since about sixteen years of age I have had very irregular menstrual periods. It usually came too soon. There was much pain, and I was also troubled with flooding sometimes it went on for two weeks, In ten years I was a regular wreck. It would be worse every month. Injections of morphine would be the only thing that would give me any rest at all. When almost in despair I heard of Wine of Cardui. I couldn't think all that was said of it was true, but decided to try it in hopes of getting some relief. could see some improvement when I finished th second bottle, and in sixty days was better than I had been in twelve years. I now feel perfectly well, and have none of the old trouble at all. I used a little Thedford's Black-Draught with the Wine of Cardul.

MRS. W. SANDERSON. Wine of Cardul costs \$1.00 at Drug Stores.